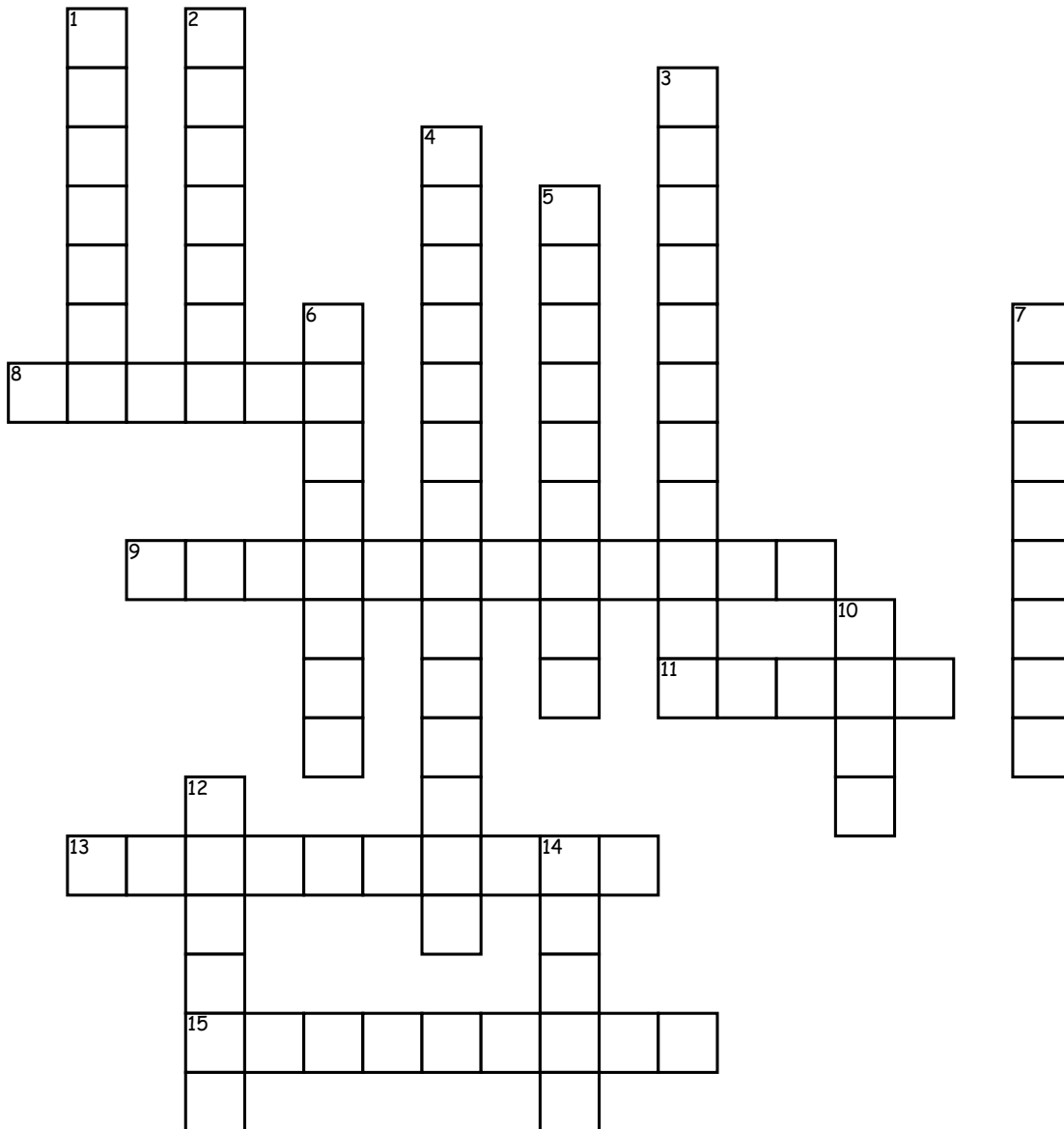


# Antioxidants & Functions



## Across

8. Some minerals act with \_\_\_\_\_ systems to destroy free radicals.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ have an unpaired electron.
11. Free radicals can also be produced by pollution, and/or exposure to UV rays, radiation and \_\_\_\_\_ substances.
13. Dietary antioxidants must be \_\_\_\_\_ in foods commonly consumed.
15. Antioxidants donate \_\_\_\_\_ to "sit with" free radicals to stabilize them.

## Down

1. Dietary antioxidants include \_\_\_\_\_ A, C, E and selenium.
2. Type of antioxidant that protects cells from damage from oxidation:
3. A substance that removes potentially damaging oxidizing agents from a living organism:
4. Chronic disease associated with LDL oxidative stress:
5. The body's inability to neutralize the harmful effects of free radicals is known as \_\_\_\_\_ stress or chronic disease.

6. Dietary antioxidants must \_\_\_\_\_ adverse effects of reactive species (free radicals) in humans.
7. The mineral glutathione peroxidase is most commonly known as:
10. Dietary antioxidants must be found in the human \_\_\_\_\_.
12. Chronic disease associated with carcinogenic oxidative stress:
14. We used the Vitamin C of a \_\_\_\_\_ in class to prevent an apple from oxidizing.